

PHARMACY IN THE TWIN TERRITORIES

PART 1 - MUSKOGEE, 1890 TO 1900

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“Twin Territories” is a term commonly used when referring to Oklahoma and Indian territories (Figure 1). The time period for the existence of the twin territories extends from the establishment of Oklahoma Territory in May, 1890, to the beginning of the new state of Oklahoma in November, 1907. During these seventeen years, there was tremendous growth in the number of pharmacies and pharmacists in the two territories, initiated largely by an influx of residents in the region that was previously “unassigned” and which became Oklahoma Territory. This period also witnessed the establishment of a pharmaceutical association and a

board of pharmacy in each territory. For the Indian Territory, Muskogee became the hub for pharmacy development.¹

At the midpoint of 1892, Muskogee had three drug stores.² A fourth was soon to be established by Lee A. Barry, in partnership with William Ross Shackelford. Barry purchased the interest of C. M. Smith in the Post Office Book Store in Muskogee and added a drug department, the company becoming L. A. Barry & Co.³ With at least four years of experience working in a drug store, Barry seemed well suited for the new endeavor.



Figure 1. Map of Indian and Oklahoma Territories, 1895, from the author's collection.

In 1887, he had worked at the Frazee & Trott Drug Store in Vinita. In 1888, he moved to Muskogee and became manager of the drug store of J. O. Cobb.⁴

Barry was born in Illinois in 1868. His father died soon after his birth and his mother, Lizzie (nee Seabolt), married John Martin after moving back to her home in Kentucky. After Martin died, Lizzie married Simon Mitchell on September 24, 1884, in Springfield, Missouri. By 1887, Simon and Lizzie were living in Van Buren, Arkansas.⁵

William Ross Shackelford (Figure 3), Barry's partner, was a son of James M. Shackelford. Known among family and friends as Ross, he was born in April of 1858 and had come to Muskogee in 1889 with his family. His father, a veteran of the American Civil

War, had been appointed judge of the United States Court in Indian Territory. Ross served as clerk of the city of Muskogee and as deputy United States District Clerk under his father for eight years before his death in 1907.⁶

In 1897, Lee Barry moved to South McAlester to work in the drug store of Allen & Austen. It appears likely that much of the time he spent after selling his Muskogee drug store in 1894 was with his mother and her third husband, Simon Mitchell, in Van Buren, Arkansas. The couple later moved to South McAlester, probably at about the same time that Barry started work there with Allen & Austen. Barry was also in the coal business in South McAlester and died there on December 13, 1903.⁸

William Otway Owen (Figure 5) bought Barry's share of L. A. Barry & Co. in May of 1894 and the new company was named Owen & Shackelford (Figure 6). Merkel became the pharmacist in charge of the prescription department after exploring for a short time another position with Edgar R. Rulison.¹⁰

L. A. BARRY & CO.
PURE DRUGS
PURE CHEMICALS
FINE BOOKS
SUNDRIES
ELEGANT TOILET
ARTICLES.
DRUGGISTS.
We have a graduate of the University of Michigan behind our
Prescription Counter.

Figure 2. Advertisement by L. A. Barry & Co. reporting employment there of a University of Michigan graduate in pharmacy. From Muskogee Phoenix, January 18, 1894.

Owen was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on August 4, 1865. He attended school there until about 1883, arriving in Muskogee a couple of years later. Initially, Owen worked as a clerk with his cousin Robert L. Owen, United States Agent for the five civilized tribes.¹¹

By December of 1894, Shackelford had withdrawn from the partnership with Owen to pursue other endeavors, including law practice with his father. At this point, Owen became sole proprietor of Owen & Co., operating the Post Office Drug Store. On October 23, 1895, Owen married Mary Helen Severs, a daughter of the general merchant, Frederick B. Severs. Owen remained in the drug business until March of 1899 when he sold Owen & Co. to Richard L. Hart and Ben Estes.¹²

Another change of ownership in 1894 was Rulison's City Drug. It was purchased by Marshall Leighton Bragdon (Figure 7) and renamed as the Palace Drug Store. Advertisements for the Palace Drug Store became more and more elaborate as Bragdon gained merchandising experience (Figure 8). Bragdon was born in New Albany, Indiana, on September 29, 1869. He was a son of Joshua and Mary Louise (Fitch) Bragdon, grandson of Mason C. Fitch, and cousin of Mason Fitch Williams. Bragdon came to Muskogee in 1890 after having completed public school in New Albany and working as a clerk for the Pennsylvania



Figure 3. William Ross Shackelford. From *Muskogee Phoenix*, November 2, 1899.



Figure 4. Charles W. Merkel. From *Meyer Brothers Druggist*, 17 (March, 1896): 123.



Figure 5. William Otway Owen. From *Dewitz, Notable Men of Indian Territory*.⁹

Railway Company. In Muskogee, he worked as a clerk in the district court for Judge James M. Shackelford. It was during this time that he became acquainted with the judge's daughter, Margaret, a sister of William Ross Shackelford. Shortly before purchasing the drug store from Rulison, on November 23, 1893, Bragdon and Margaret were married in Muskogee.¹³

Like Owen, Bragdon eventually became more interested in other pursuits and sold the Palace Drug Store to Lee Guy Wilson in July of 1899. Bragdon established a real estate company which included M. M. Lain, P. M. Ford, and Edgar R. Rulison when it became incorporated as Bragdon-Lain Realty Company in 1905.¹⁴

At the end of April of 1898, the four drug stores in existence in Muskogee were those belonging to Simon Gavagan, J. O. Cobb, M. L. Bragdon, and William Owen. They were to be joined by four more before the end of the century.

The first of the new pharmacies to open in 1898 was the Racket Drug Store shared by Lewis Leasele Moore (Figure 9) and R. Y. "Kit" Edwards (Figure 10). Moore was in charge of the drug department of the

store and Edwards in charge of the grocery and racket department.¹⁵

Lewis Moore came to the Indian Territory in 1890, following his older brother, Charles Gates Moore, who had purchased the drug store of James Blake at Eufaula in 1887. Lewis was born in Readsville, Missouri, on December 8, 1871. In his youth, he worked as a clerk in his father's grocery store in the town. After coming to Muskogee, Lewis served as a pharmacy apprentice at J. O. Cobb's drug store, being instructed mostly by Lee Barry, manager of the store, and by Henry Cowan Cobb, son of the proprietor. During his earlier years

We are headquarters for Perfumes, Toilet Soaps and Toilet Articles, Stationery, Fine Cigars, News Dealers.

OWEN & SHACKELFORD,

• DRUGGISTS •

PRACTICAL PHARMACISTS.

NORTH MAIN STREET, MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

Who fills your prescriptions and family recipes? We make a specialty of this department. We make no extra charge for delivering goods. Prescriptions left at our Pharmacy by your physician, or sent to us, will receive our best attention and the medicine will be promptly sent to your home. Don't blame your physician if medicine prescribed by him does not have the desired effect. Results are generally prompt and satisfactory when reliable drugs are used. Drugs of extra purity a specialty. All drugs and medicines used in prescriptions, or sold are of the best quality.

Figure 6. Advertisement by Owen & Shackelford. From *Muskogee Phoenix*, October 3, 1894.

in Indian Territory, Lewis was an itinerant pharmacist. When Lee Barry opened his own drug store in 1892, Moore worked at L. A. Barry & Co. for a short time before going back to Cobb's to help open their branch store at Choska. He also worked occasionally for his brother Charles at Eufaula and with another brother, J. Wallace, at Hogan's drug store in Pryor Creek. In 1895, he was employed as prescription clerk at the drug store of A. W. Foreman in Vinita.¹⁶

Lewis Moore was not as successful as his brother Charles as a drug store proprietor. A split with the racket department of Kit Edwards occurred soon after the store started. In January of 1899, Moore moved his drug store one door north. At this point, the drug store was commonly referred to as Moore's Pharmacy. In April of 1900, Moore's Pharmacy moved to the Meagher Building, next to Bob Fike's Barber Shop.¹⁷ Even though his new pharmacy appeared to be highly professional, including an up-to-date chemical laboratory (Figure 11), Moore was not immune to federal regulations regarding the sale of alcohol. In February of 1901, law officials raided his pharmacy and found twenty gallons of whiskey, apparently being sold at his soda fountain. Moore plead guilty and was fined \$50 with a suspended jail sentence.¹⁸

Problems with the law in Muskogee appear likely to have been the main reason that Lewis Moore moved his drug store to Collinsville in April of 1901. By July of that year, he had filed for bankruptcy and moved back to Muskogee, eventually practicing chiropractic.¹⁹

The second drug store to open in Muskogee in 1898 was by Numa Fletcher Hancock. Known as the Muskogee Drug Company (Figure 12), the store opened on December 14, 1898, in combination with the jewelry department of L. J. Baker. Baker also was invested in the drug department, but sold his share to James Cater Pettigrew in August of 1899, retaining the jewelry store as a separate entity. The partnership with Pettigrew was dissolved in February of 1901. Neither Baker nor Pettigrew had training or experience in pharmacy, so they provided financial and



Figure 7. Marshall Leighton Bragdon. From *Muskogee Indian Territory* (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1906): 133.



Figure 9. Lewis Lease Moore. From *Meyer Brothers Druggist*, 18 (September, 1897): 311.

manpower support while Hancock became the main decision-maker for the company. Hancock began his pharmacy career in Muskogee in 1894 working first for M. L. Bragdon and then for William Owen.²⁰

On June 8, 1899, Mima Lee Flinn (sometimes spelled Flynn, Figure 13) was manager of the newly organized Creek Drug Company (Figure 14), consisting of Flinn, L. F. Fue, L. A. Bell, and James Richardson. On June 29, it was announced that Flinn and Fue bought Bell's interest in the company and by August of that year, Flinn and Fue obtained Richardson's share. Finally, Flinn became sole proprietor in October of 1899 when he purchased Fue's interest in the company.²¹

Palace * Drug * Store.

M. L. BRAGDON, Proprietor.

Prescriptions a Specialty.



M. L. BRAGDON, Druggist.

...MUSKOGEE, IND. TER...

THE DAWN OF 1899

is with us, and we wish our patrons all a happy New Year, assuring them at the same time that our business will be conducted with the same carefulness that has always characterized it in every department. Our drugs will be found fresh and pure, our prescriptions compounded with accuracy and dispatch, and our stock of sundries, toilet articles, etc., of the best manufacture and latest styles.

Our stock embraces Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Sponges, Cologne, Extracts, and everything needed by retail Druggist to complete his stock.

Figure 8. Advertisements by M. L. Bragdon. From *Our Brother In Red*, August 16, 1894 (top) and *Muskogee Phoenix*, January 1, 1899.

In December of 1899, Flinn was caught selling liquor in the Creek Drug Company store. He was charged on three counts for furnishing liquor and being an accessory before the fact to a felony. After entering a plea of guilty in September of 1900, he was fined \$500 and sentenced to five years in Leavenworth Prison. Before being taken to Leavenworth in 1901, Flinn sold the Creek Drug Company to J. R. Dutton, a pharmacist who had been working at Gavagan's drug store.²²

The Leavenworth Prison records for Flinn indicate that he was received at the prison on June 17, 1901. His occupation is listed as physician with a "common school" education. He was thirty-three years old at the time and married (wife Mary E. Flinn) with three children, all living in Muskogee. He was discharged on April 17, 1905, for doing "good time." A letter, dated December 14, 1906, written to Major McLaughry, Warden at Leavenworth, from Alice M. Robertson, Postmaster at Muskogee, gives insights regarding Flinn's sentence. According to Robertson:²³

"Five years ago the traffic in liquor by the drug stores in this town became so notoriously defiant of the law that it was necessary to make an example. The victim chosen was the one negro druggist, a man, in my belief, no more culpable than others. Undoubtedly he was making money rapidly from the nefarious traffic."

Flinn returned to Muskogee after his release from Leavenworth. In 1910, Flinn bought the drug store of J. J. Hudson at the "all-black" town of Rentiesville.²⁴

The last drug store, known as the Model Pharmacy (Figure 15), to be established in Muskogee in the nineteenth century was by Luther D. Ward and Benjamin T. Estes. The pharmacy was located on Lake Street, opposite the building housing the Dawes Commission. The grand opening occurred on December 22, 1899, just after the soda fountain was installed in the store. The partnership between Ward and Estes was short lived. In March of 1900, Ward withdrew to open a barber shop in Muskogee while Estes continued the drug business. Estes sold the store to John Powers in 1906.²⁵

Given Away at the Racket Drug Store.



GROCERY AND RACKET DEPARTMENT.

We now have a complete line of new GROCERIES. We deliver goods promptly. Produce bought and sold.

RACKET GOODS.

We have a nice line of Candy, Ties, Combs, Pocket-books, Pictures, Curling Irons, Looking Glasses, Thimbles, Safety Pins, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Tablets, Harps, Pencils, Hats, Capes, Gloves, Express Wagons, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets and everything in Tinware.

Every day is Bargain Day on our 5 and 10 Cent Counters. Come and see me.

KIT EDWARDS.

DRUG DEPARTMENT.

We are fitting up a CHEMICAL LABRATORY which will be completed in a short while. As soon as completed we propose to examine each and every article (Patents excepted) and test them in strict accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopœdia, thereby guaranteeing to every one buying Drugs and Chemicals from us to be absolutely pure. We won't take the jobbers' or manufacturers' word for the goods but will determine for ourselves.

Our motto will be Accuracy, Purity and Quality.

L. L. MOORE.
PHARMACIST.



RACKET DRUG STORE

MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

Figure 10. Advertisement by Moore and Edwards for the Racket Drug Store, emphasizing a chemical laboratory in the drug department. From Muskogee Phoenix, November 24, 1898.

The nineteenth century was a formative period for pharmacy in the United States and its territories. In Muskogee, there was considerable discussion, stimulated significantly by Lewis L. Moore and Henry C. Cobb, concerning the need for a pharmaceutical association in the Indian Territory. The Oklahoma Territory Pharmaceutical Association (OTPhA) had been formed just to the west in 1890 and that organization had been successful in the passage of a law there governing pharmacy practice. Moore, Cobb, and others wanted a similar law to regulate pharmacy in the Indian Territory.

Muskogee was a place well-suited for planning and initiation of a pharmaceutical association. It had been a training ground for many pharmacists who eventually established their own pharmacies in other towns. In accord with the popularity of the city, the organizational meeting for the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association (Figure 16) was held in Muskogee on May 23, 1895. The ITPhA remained an active entity until the time it was merged with the OTPhA in 1907.²⁶

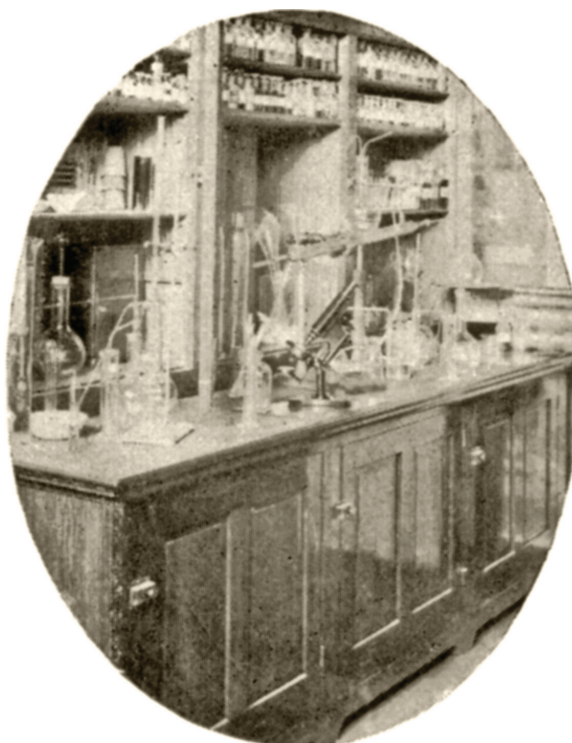


Figure 11. Chemical laboratory in the pharmacy operated by L. L. Moore. Pharmaceutical Era, 23 (Supplement, April 5, 1900).



Figure 12. Interior view of Muskogee Drug Company, ca. 1905. From Muskogee Indian Territory (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1906): 133. N. F. Hancock is standing behind the counter in the left rear of the picture.

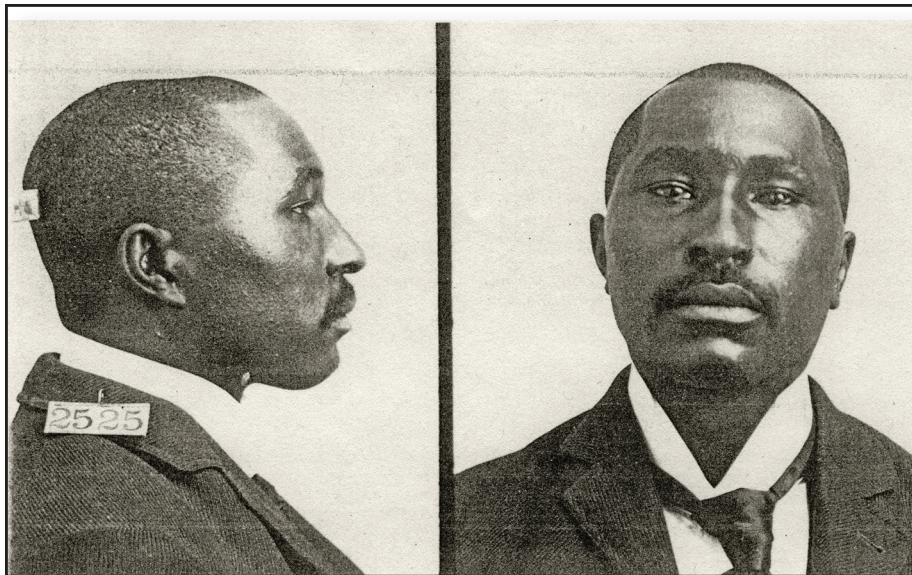


Figure 13. Mugshot of M. L. Flinn, Leavenworth prisoner No. 2525, June, 1901. From National Archives, Central Plains Region, Kansas City, Missouri.

Creek Drug Company,

DR. M. L. FLINN, Manager.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

A FIRST-CLASS PHARMACIST WILL COMPOUND ALL PRESCRIPTIONS.



Prescriptions and Family Recipes a Leading Feature.

Tobacco Goods in all Lines of Fine Quality.

Books, Stationery and School Supplies.



Location on South Court Street.

MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

Figure 14. Advertisement by the Creek Drug Company, M. L. Flinn, manager. From Muskogee Phoenix, June 29, 1899.

Figure 15. Advertisement by the Model Pharmacy of Luther D. Ward and Benjamin T. Estes. From Muskogee Phoenix, December 14, 1899.

—THE—

MODEL PHARMACY,

WARD & ESTES, Proprietors.

tionery, CHOICE CIGARS and TOBACCOS. Prescriptions compounded by a first-class Pharmacist. Your patronage solicited. Lake street, opposite the Dawes Commission.

IS NOW OPEN for business and is stocked up with a complete line of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, FINE CONFECTIONERY.



Figure 16. Organizers and attendees of the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association, May 23, 1895. Standing (left to right) are A. L. Paxon, Muskogee; J. R. Sheehan, Vinita; C. W. Merkel, Muskogee; H. D. Kniseley, Checotah; E. P. White, Claremore; W. I. I. Morrow, Muskogee; G. A. Hillebert, Wynnewood. Seated (left to right) are N. F. Hancock, Muskogee; W. O. Shannon, Durant; H. C. Cobb, Muskogee; L. L. Moore, Vinita; S. S. Cobb, Wagoner. From Meyer Brothers Druggist, 16 (July, 1895): 283.

Acknowledgements

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Notes and References

¹ Earlier articles by the author have discussed aspects of the development of pharmacy in the twin territories, including Carl K. Buckner, The Organization of Pharmacy in Oklahoma Territory. *Oklahoma Pharmacist*, 72 (No. 1, 2004): 13-16; *ibid.*, Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association. Part 1 - Formation and Pharmacy Law-Related Endeavors. 74 (No. 1, 2006): 19-25; *ibid.*, The Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy. 74 (No. 3, 2006): 27-35; *ibid.*, The Pharmaceutical Association of Oklahoma Territory: Selected Pre-Statehood Pursuits With Emphasis on the NARD, 1890-1906. 74 (No. 4, 2006): 14-23; *ibid.*, The Oklahoma Territory Board of Pharmacy. Prestatehood Challenges. 75 (No. 1, 2007): 11-24.

² *Ibid.*, *Frontier Entrepreneurs*. The Development of Commercial Pharmacy in Oklahoma. Part 4 - Early

Drug Store Owners and Pharmacists in Muskogee. 76 (No. 4, 2008): 17-25.

³ *Muskogee Phoenix*, September 1, 1892.

⁴ *Indian Chieftain*, December 29, 1887; Buckner, *Frontier Entrepreneurs*. Part 4, 2008: 22; Meyer Brothers Druggist, 13 (September, 1892): 333.

⁵ Information provided by a Barry family member, Ms. Eelia Henderscheid of San Diego.

⁶ Carolyn Thomas Foreman, Gen. James M. Shackelford. *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 12 (March, 1934): 103-111; *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, June 1, 1907.

⁷ Merkel was born in Charlotte, Michigan, on May 23, 1870, and served as a pharmacy apprentice in that city with G. V. Collins & Son drug store before attending the University of Michigan. *Meyer Brothers Druggist*, 17 (March, 1896): 123; *University of Michigan General Catalogue of Officers and Students, 1837-1911*. (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, 1913): 361; Merkel returned to his original home and obtained a medical degree at University of Michigan in 1905. *Ibid.*: 540.

⁸ Information courtesy of Ms. Eelia Henderscheid, San Diego; Fran Alberson Warren, *Obituaries and Death Notices from the Van Buren Press, 1902-1905*. (2001): 49; *The South McAlester News*, December 17, 1903.

⁹ Paul W. H. Dewitz (Editor), *Notable Men of Indian*

Territory at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century, 1904-1905. (Muskogee, Southwestern Historical Company, 1905): 154.

¹⁰ Muskogee Phoenix, May 17, 1894; Meyer Brothers Druggist, 15 (June, 1894): 152.

¹¹ Robert L. Owen was a lawyer and served in several distinguished positions, becoming United States Senator from Oklahoma in 1907. Like William Owen, he was also born in Lynchburg, Virginia. Robert L. Owen's father was a brother of William Owen's father. In addition, Robert's mother was Narcissa Clark Chisholm, a sister of William Owen's maternal grandmother, Jennie Elizabeth Chisholm. Wyatt W. Belcher, Political Leadership of Robert L. Owen. Chronicles of Oklahoma, 31 (No. 4, 1953): 361-371; David C. Gideon, Indian Territory. (Chicago, Lewis Publishing Company, 1901): 617-618; Muskogee Daily Phoenix, January 2, 1926; Muskogee Times-Democrat, January 1, 1926.

¹² Muskogee Phoenix, December 5, 1894; *ibid.*, October 24, 1895; *ibid.*, March 2, 1899. William Owen died in Muskogee on January 1, 1926. After selling his drug store, he became involved in the oil business and was director in charge of admissions to the Oklahoma Free State Fair at the time of his death. Muskogee Times-Democrat, January 1, 1926; Muskogee Daily Phoenix, January 2, 1926.

¹³ Buckner, Frontier Entrepreneurs. Part 4: 25; Muskogee Phoenix, August 9, 1894; Luther B. Hill, A History of Oklahoma, Vol. 2 (Chicago, Lewis Publishing Company, 1909): 336-337; John Downing Benedict, Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma, Vol. 2 (Chicago, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1922): 509-511; Nichole Fitch at Rootsweb.com; Sue Carpenter at <http://genealogytrails.com/ind/floyd/newspaperarticles.html>; Muskogee Times-Democrat, March 4, 1939.

¹⁴ Muskogee Phoenix, July 13, 1899; Muskogee Daily Phoenix, June 1, 1905. Marshall Bragdon died in Muskogee on March 3, 1939. Muskogee Times-Daily, March 4, 1939.

¹⁵ The Racket Drug Store opening at the corner of Okmulgee and Main in Muskogee was publicized in the Muskogee Phoenix of May 5, 1898.

¹⁶ The Indian Journal (Eufaula), June 9, 1887; Meyer Brothers Druggist, 18 (September, 1897): 311. Additional information about Cobb's drug store can be found in Buckner, Frontier Entrepreneurs, Part 4, 2008.

¹⁷ Muskogee Phoenix, December 22, 1898; *ibid.*,

January 12, 1899; *ibid.*, April 12, 1900.

¹⁸ Pryor Creek Clipper, February 15, 1901; *ibid.*, February 22, 1901; Muskogee Phoenix, September 12, 1901.

¹⁹ Muskogee Phoenix, April 18, 1901; *ibid.*, July 25, 1901. Lewis Moore was married to Isabella Roberta Stringfield of Muskogee on January 25, 1898. *ibid.*, January 27, 1898. Moore later became a chiropractor in Muskogee, where he died on January 17, 1919. Muskogee Daily Phoenix, January 18, 1919.

²⁰ Muskogee Phoenix, December 15, 1898; *ibid.*, August 3, 1899; *ibid.*, February 21, 1901. J. C. Pettigrew died in Muskogee on August 14, 1901. *Ibid.*, August 15, 1901. N. F. Hancock is profiled in Carl K. Buckner, compiler and editor, Profiles of Oklahoma Pharmacy, Volume 1. (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Pharmacists Association, 2008): 118-119.

²¹ Muskogee Phoenix, June 8, 1899; *ibid.*, June 29, 1899; *ibid.*, August 31, 1899; *ibid.*, October 5, 1899.

²² Muskogee Phoenix, April 12, 1900; *ibid.*, September 13, 1900; *ibid.*, May 7, 1901; *ibid.*, February 28, 1901.

²³ The Leavenworth Prison records for M. L. Flinn were obtained from the National Archives, Central Plains Region, Kansas City, Missouri. The United States Census for 1870 lists him as Lee, age two, son of Clay Flinn, a farmer living in DeSoto County, Olive Branch Post Office, Mississippi. The 1900 census lists him as Mimie Flynn, born in 1868 in Mississippi, living on the west side of the M. K. & T. railway with wife Mary and three children, ages six, five, and three years. Flinn was one of the earliest African-Americans to own or manage a pharmacy in the twin territories.

²⁴ Disseminator, 2 (July, 1910): 21.

²⁵ Muskogee Phoenix, December 14, 1899; *ibid.*, December 21, 1899; *ibid.*, March 29, 1900; *ibid.*, February 15, 1906. Ben Estes was born in Mississippi in 1876. His older brother, Edward A. Estes, was also a pharmacist and drug store owner in Muskogee.

²⁶ The Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association and the Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy, both with substantial connections to Muskogee, have been discussed earlier in publications listed above in reference 1. For a brief description of the merger of the ITPhA and the OTPhA, see Carl K. Buckner, Oklahoma Pharmacy at Statehood. Part 1. Merged Pharmaceutical Association and Opposition to Parcel Post. Oklahoma Pharmacist, 75 (No. 2, 2007): 22.